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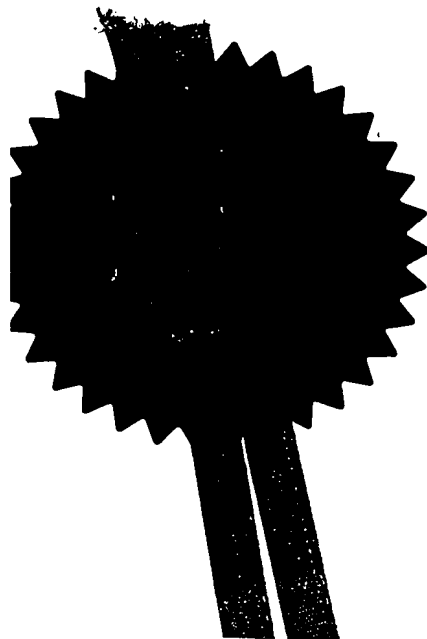
PCT

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05JUL03 E820292-1 D00443  
P01/7700 0.00-0315714.6

1/77

# Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

THE PATENT OFFICE  
M

04 JUL 2003

NEWPORT

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road  
Newport  
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NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

GDM-MP100304-GB

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0315714.6

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Tayside Flow Technologies Limited  
Unit 20, Prospect Business Centre  
Gemini Crescent  
Technology Park  
Dundee DD2 1TY

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

GB

7979933002

4. Title of the invention

An Internal Formation for a Conduit

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Lloyd Wise, McNeight & Lawrence  
Regent House, Heaton Lane  
Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1BS

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

08458275001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number  
(if you know it)

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

YES

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
  - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
  - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d))

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description

6 ✓

Claim(s)

2 ✓

Abstract

Drawing(s)

3 + 3 ✓

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*)

Request for substantive examination (*Patents Form 10/77*)

Any other documents  
(please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date 02 JULY 2003

Lloyd Wise, McNeight & Lawrence

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Graeme D McCallum

0161 480 6394

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## **An Internal Formation for a Conduit**

The invention relates to an internal formation for a conduit and especially, a formation for modifying the flow of a fluid within a conduit.

5

Vascular prosthesis, such as vascular grafts and stents, have been known for a number of years. Recently, it has been proposed that a helical formation formed on the internal surface of the vascular prosthesis can be used to generate desirable flow characteristics in blood flowing through the prosthesis, by encouraging spiral flow of the blood and so helping to reduce turbulence and/or dead spots with the fluid flow. It is believed that generating a spiral flow pattern in the blood, and thereby reducing turbulence and dead spots, can help to reduce vascular disease.

10

In this context, the term "spiral flow" refers to fluid flow in which there is a spiral and/or helical flow component to the fluid flow.

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Examples of helical formations in vascular prosthesis are disclosed, for example, in International (PCT) Patent Application Nos. WO 00/38591 and WO 02/098325, and UK Patent Application No. 2369797.

20

However, one of the disadvantages of having a helical formation in a conduit is that the formation itself can create turbulence as the blood flows past the formation. This may have the unintentional effect of reducing or removing the spiral flow properties from the blood that the helical formation is intended to generate.

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In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an internal formation for a conduit, the formation comprising a longitudinally extending member adapted to extend along an inside surface of at least a portion of the length of the conduit, the longitudinally extending member having an asymmetric profile in a direction transverse of the longitudinal axis of the member.

An advantage of providing a formation having an asymmetric profile is that it is possible to reduce the turbulent effects of the formation on a fluid flowing through the conduit.

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Preferably, the longitudinally extending member extends helically along the length of the conduit, and preferably, extends helically along the internal side wall of the conduit.

Typically, a first surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards an inlet of the conduit and a second surface of the longitudinally extending member is at least partially directed towards the outlet of the conduit.

Preferably, the first surface intersects a diameter of the conduit at a smaller angle than the second surface intersects a diameter of the conduit. The first and second surfaces may be planar and/or curved. If one or both the surfaces are curved, they may be concave or convex, or a combination of concave and convex.

Typically, the angle that the first surface subtends with a diameter of the conduit extending through a portion of the profile closest to the centre of the conduit is less than  $20^\circ$ , preferably between  $5^\circ$  and  $15^\circ$ , and most preferably substantially  $10^\circ$ .

- 5 Typically, the first and second surfaces extend from the internal surface of the conduit towards each other and towards a central longitudinal axis of the conduit. The first and second surfaces are typically coupled together at an apex or by a third surface. Preferably, the third surface is a curved surface.
- 10 Preferably, the distance along the internal surface of the conduit from said diameter of the conduit to the point at which the second surface meets the internal surface of the conduit is substantially 0.25 of the internal width of the conduit.

- In one example of the invention, the formation is for blood flow tubing, such as a
- 15 vascular prosthesis. For example, a graft, a stent or a graft/stent combination. The formation may be in the form of an insert that is formed separately of the conduit and then mounted within the conduit, or may be integrally formed with the conduit, or may be formed by an elastic or non-elastic deformation of a side wall of the conduit. If the deformation is elastic, a former is retained around the conduit to maintain the internal
- 20 formation.

Preferably, the formation is designed to effect spiral flow of a fluid, and typically a liquid, flowing through a conduit in which the insert is located. Where the conduit is blood flow tubing, the liquid is blood.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a conduit, the conduit including an internal formation in accordance with the first aspect of the invention.

- 5 The conduit may have one internal formation, or more than one internal formation. If there is more than one internal formation, the formations be in parallel around the conduit and/or in series along the conduit.

In addition, if there is more than one internal formation, the formations may be  
10 identical or may be different. If they are different, they may vary in height and/or the angle of the first and/or second faces.

Examples of an internal formation in accordance with the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

15 Figure 1 is a schematic side view of a stent with the front half of the mesh body of the stent not shown for clarity;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the stent of Figure 1 through a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the stent; and

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a graft through a plane perpendicular to  
20 the longitudinal axis of the graft.

Figures 1 and 2 show a stent 1 having a cylindrical wire mesh body 2 and three internal formations in the form of inserts 3 mounted within the mesh body 2. The inserts 3 may be formed from a plastic material and may be mounted within the mesh  
25 body by being moulded onto the mesh body 2 so that the some of the mesh is

entrapped within the inserts 3. The inserts 3 are spaced equidistantly around the inside of the mesh body 2 and are each in the shape of a helix so that the inserts 3 extend along and around the inside of the mesh body 2.

- 5 Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view through the stent 1 in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the stent 1, and looking in the direction of intended fluid flow through the stent 1. The stent 1 has a diameter of 3.5mm and the height of each insert 3 is 0.5mm. Each insert 3 has two faces, a first face 4 facing against the fluid flow direction and a second face 5 facing with the fluid flow direction. The first face 4
- 10 is steeper than the second face 5 and is at an angle  $\theta$  of substantially  $10^\circ$  to a diameter 7 of the stent 1 intersecting apex 6 of the inserts 3. The angle of the second face 5 to the same diameter 7 is such that the distance x from the point at which the diameter intersects the internal surface of the mesh body 2 to the intersection of the second face 5 with the internal surface of the mesh body is
- 15 approximately 0.25 of the internal diameter of the stent 1. Hence, the profile of the inserts 3 is asymmetric, with the first face 4 of the inserts 3 being steeper than the second face 5.

- Figure 3 shows a cross-sectional view of a graft 10 comprising a main body 11 having
- 20 a deformation in the side wall of the body 11, the deformation being in the form of a helical formation 12. The helical formation 12 could be formed by any conventional means, such as described in UK Patent Application No. 2369797. Unlike the stent 1, the graft 10 only has a single helical formation 12. However, it is possible that the graft 10 could be provided with multiple helical formations 12.



The helical formation 12 has a first face 13 and a second face 14 coupled together by a curved surface 16. As shown in Figure 3, the main, central section of the first face 13 is at an angle of approximately  $10^\circ$  to a diameter 15 of the graft 10 that intersects the curved surface 16. The main, central section of the second face 14, if it is extrapolated down to the inside surface 17 of the graft 10, intersects the surface 17 at a distance  $y$  from where the diameter 15 intersects the surface 17. The distance  $y$  is approximately 0.25 of the internal diameter of the graft 10. For example, if the graft 10 has an internal diameter of 8mm, the distance  $y$  is 2mm.

10 In use, the graft is orientated so that the blood flow is against the first face 13.

The asymmetric profile of the inserts 3 and the helical formation 12 have the advantage of minimising turbulence in blood flow through the stent 1 and the graft 10 at typical blood flow rates and pressures. However, it is possible that similar or different asymmetric profiles could be used in certain blood flow applications, if desired or necessary.

Similar internal formations with asymmetric profiles could be used in other applications to reduce turbulence of fluid, and especially liquids, flowing within a conduit. However, for different fluid densities, flow rates and/or pressures, the angles of the first and/or second faces, and/or the height of the internal formation relative to the internal diameter of the conduit may be different.

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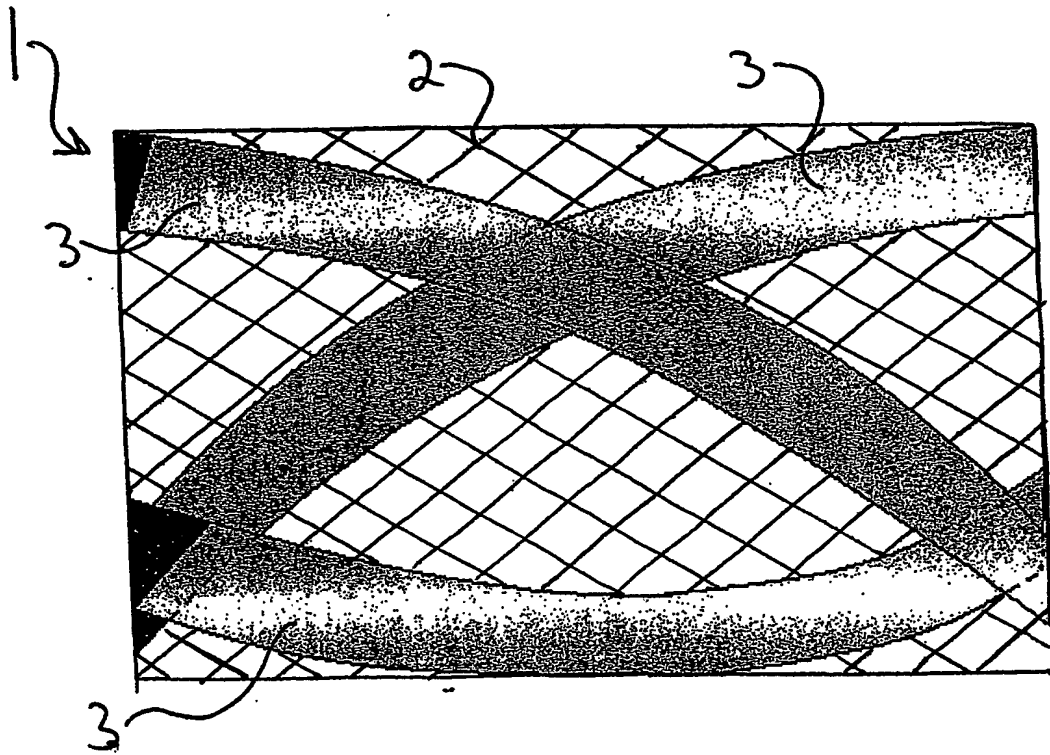


FIGURE 1

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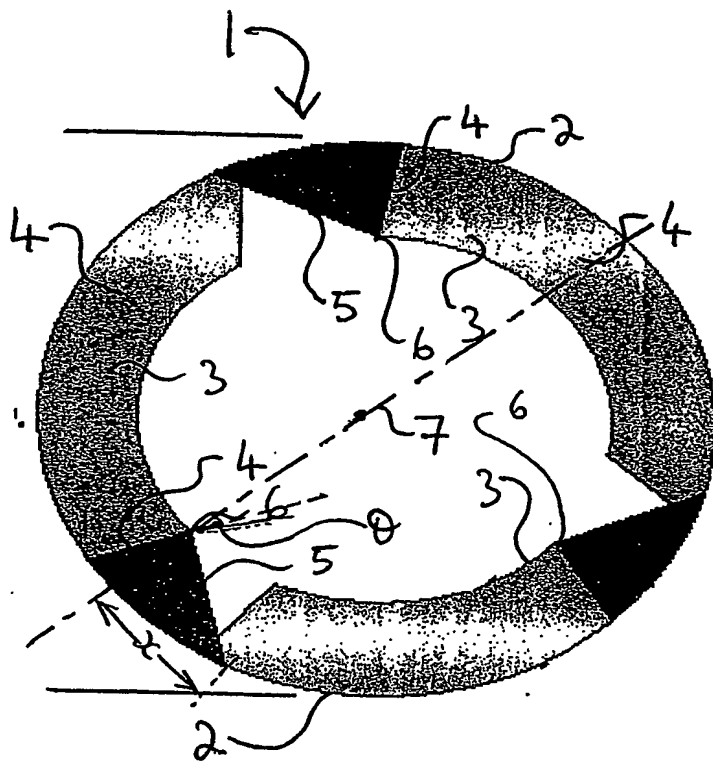


FIGURE 2

